

COSTER RUINED THE FIRM AND LOST \$300,000 BELONGING TO HIS RELATIVES.

Stock to the Bear Side in Steel and Reading After the Panic—All He Had Won by the Fall and \$300,000 Belonging to His Mother-in-Law Lost in the Rise.

The Stock Exchange firm of Coster, Knapp & Co. did not long survive the death of Charles Coster, the senior partner, who shot himself on Monday evening. The surviving partner, J. M. Knapp, announced its suspension before the opening of business yesterday and fled assignments for the firm and individually. Mr. Coster before he killed himself, according to Louis Werner, the assignee, had ruined the firm by individual speculation, in the course of which he hazarded and lost not only his own and the firm's money but some \$300,000 deposited with him by relatives.

Apart from Mr. Coster's own losses, estimated at \$1,000,000, by far the heaviest loser, Mr. Werner said, was Mrs. Anthony, his mother-in-law. She had deposited with him for safe keeping or had given to him for investment \$200,000. All of this money was lost, and in addition there was lost, according to Mr. Werner's estimate, about \$100,000 belonging to other relatives. Among these relatives J. Rich Steers and Henry Steers, the latter a brother-in-law, were losers to a comparatively small amount. The surviving partner, Mr. Knapp, says that he did not know of the deposit of these moneys with the firm until he was informed by Mr. Coster's relatives after the suicide.

Both Mr. Coster's partner and a number of his intimate friends professed ignorance yesterday of the fact that he had been speculating heavily. Very few of his market commitments were made through his own firm, but he kept accounts, in no case a very large account, with a number of other firms, and in this way concealed the extent and nature of his operations. Last year he won large sums of money in the bear market, this year he lost all his winnings and more than he owed besides by fighting the advance in the market. Briefly his market experiment illustrates the statement made by F. H. Harriman last October that the full history of every panic shows the heaviest losses on the bear side.

Last October Mr. Coster told one of his intimate friends that he had been successful in the market beyond all his expectations. He was worth more money than he said, than he had ever hoped to have. He did not state the amount of his winnings, but he gave the impression that he had certainly won more than \$1,000,000, and very likely much more. The money was made by selling stocks consistently throughout the year.

Not only in the parlance of the Street did he "overstay his market" or fail to take his profits when stocks had struck rock bottom, but he plunged more and more heavily, parlaying profits, as the market advanced. In his own house under the rules of which he did business his particular fancy seemed to be the short side of Steel common. He was infatuated with the idea that the Steel stocks, in view of the reports of depression in the steel industry, were selling at prices above their intrinsic value. According to one broker he sold Steel stock at 23 and kept on selling it short until on Tuesday a price of 37 exhausted his last resource. This broker estimated that Mr. Coster lost \$600,000 in Steel alone.

The assignee estimated yesterday that Mr. Coster was short about 20,000 shares of stock, principally "Little Steel," at the time of his death. Most of the remainder of the short line consisted of commitments in Union Pacific and Reading. The effort to protect these commitments was made more difficult by the precautions taken by houses in lending stocks since the McIntyre failure last Friday. Every house under the rules has a right to demand on every advance additional funds to secure transactions loaned by it. The records of such transactions have been scrutinized very closely and the margins insisted on much more strictly since the McIntyre failure.

The firm had few customers. Mr. Coster never solicited business and used to tell his partner that they could do well enough on the business they got from other brokers and from his own friends and associates. He was one of the most popular members of the Exchange, and the business from fellow brokers—two dollar business it is called—was very large. The few regular customers outside Stock Exchange circles were friends and relatives. None of them traded very heavily, and apart from Mrs. Anthony none of them had any large amount on deposit.

"The cause of the suspension was over-speculation on the part of Mr. Coster," said Mr. Knapp. "The losses for the most part fell on Mr. Coster's estate, on his brother and on myself to a small extent. The firm had only about a dozen customers and was doing a very limited business."

"Owing to the death of Mr. Coster and the subsequent condition of the firm's affairs it has been deemed advisable to make an assignment for the benefit of all the creditors. This step was taken at the request of the creditors and Mr. Werner has already started to straighten out accounts so as to be in a position to make a correct statement at all parties interested at the earliest day possible."

W. B. Coster, Charles Coster's brother, retired from the firm a year ago, selling his Stock Exchange seat to Mr. Knapp, and has been abroad most of the time since. He returned by the Oceanic yesterday morning and went at once to his brother's office. He had been informed of the suicide by wireless message. He had known little of his brother's affairs since his retirement from the firm. His name was still carried as a member of the firm in the Stock Exchange directory. He is not, however, liable for any of the firm's indebtedness, for the legal notices of dissolution of partnership were published and served at the time of his retirement. The remaining partners neglected to serve the Stock Exchange with a notice, but this neglect in no way tends to make him liable.

The assignee estimated the indebtedness of the firm at \$1,000,000, including the \$300,000 to Charles Coster's relatives. If an officer provided his own money he will be recom-pensed \$10 a year for one month or \$200 a year for two. This qualifies pay of infantry and cavalry officers.

THROUGH TO FLATBUSH AVENUE.

Subway Schedule That Is to Be in Force Beginning Friday Morning.

General Manager Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company announces that the first train for passengers through the Brooklyn subway extension to Flatbush and Atlantic avenues will leave the Bowling Green station on Friday at 10:20 o'clock A. M. At 1:14 o'clock the first passenger train to Manhattan from the new Flatbush station will be started. Thereafter the train will run on regular schedule time. This is the schedule:

All Lenox avenue express trains will run through the East River tunnel to Atlantic avenue station, making the station stops at Borough Hall, Hoyt street, Nevins street and Atlantic avenue, between midnight and 1:30 A. M. and between 6:35 A. M. and midnight. In addition to the Lenox avenue express trains, between 7:58 A. M. and 9:14 A. M. and also between 4:36 P. M. and 6:37 P. M. from Atlantic avenue, all Dyckman street express trains will be run through the East River tunnel.

During the interval between 1:10 A. M. and 6:35 A. M. all Lenox avenue local trains will be run through to Atlantic avenue, and during this same interval all Broadway local trains will be run around the South Ferry loop.

Passengers on southbound local trains leaving at Brooklyn during the day, when all local trains terminate at City Hall loop, will change from local trains at Brooklyn Bridge to Atlantic avenue express trains, which will have red and green markers on the front of the leading motor car.

Passengers on southbound Broadway express trains scheduled for South Ferry who desire to go to Brooklyn will change to Atlantic avenue express trains at the Bowling Green station.

Trains will be run from Atlantic avenue station, Brooklyn, daily except Sundays and holidays on the following intervals:

Between 12:00 Mid. and 1:10 A. M. every 5 minutes.
1:10 A. M. and 1:34 A. M. every 10 minutes.
1:34 A. M. and 1:58 A. M. every 15 minutes.
1:58 A. M. and 2:22 A. M. every 10 minutes.
2:22 A. M. and 2:46 A. M. every 15 minutes.
2:46 A. M. and 3:10 A. M. every 15 minutes.
3:10 A. M. and 3:34 A. M. every 15 minutes.
3:34 A. M. and 3:58 A. M. every 15 minutes.
3:58 A. M. and 4:22 A. M. every 15 minutes.
4:22 A. M. and 4:46 A. M. every 15 minutes.
4:46 A. M. and 5:10 A. M. every 15 minutes.
5:10 A. M. and 5:34 A. M. every 15 minutes.
5:34 A. M. and 5:58 A. M. every 15 minutes.
5:58 A. M. and 6:22 A. M. every 15 minutes.
6:22 A. M. and 6:46 A. M. every 15 minutes.
6:46 A. M. and 7:10 A. M. every 15 minutes.
7:10 A. M. and 7:34 A. M. every 15 minutes.
7:34 A. M. and 7:58 A. M. every 15 minutes.
7:58 A. M. and 8:22 A. M. every 15 minutes.
8:22 A. M. and 8:46 A. M. every 15 minutes.
8:46 A. M. and 9:10 A. M. every 15 minutes.
9:10 A. M. and 9:34 A. M. every 15 minutes.
9:34 A. M. and 9:58 A. M. every 15 minutes.
9:58 A. M. and 10:22 A. M. every 15 minutes.
10:22 A. M. and 10:46 A. M. every 15 minutes.
10:46 A. M. and 11:10 A. M. every 15 minutes.
11:10 A. M. and 11:34 A. M. every 15 minutes.
11:34 A. M. and 11:58 A. M. every 15 minutes.
11:58 A. M. and 12:22 A. M. every 15 minutes.
12:22 A. M. and 12:46 A. M. every 15 minutes.
12:46 A. M. and 1:10 A. M. every 15 minutes.

KING MANUEL TO THE CORTES.

Swears to Rule Portugal According to Law—Strong Guards in the Streets.

Lisbon, April 29.—King Manuel left the Necessidades Palace to-day for the second time only since his father and brother were murdered, for the purpose of opening the Cortes, which had not met since the inauguration of the dictatorship under Prime Minister Franco. The route from the palace to the Parliament building was closely lined with soldiers. The street ends opening on the route were filled with cavalry. Strong forces of police and municipal guards were stationed at numerous points.

The King drove in a closed carriage, preceded and surrounded by cavalry. The journey both ways was without incident. The crowds were respectful. King Manuel read his speech from the throne in a firm, clear voice which much resembled that of his father. He said among other things:

"I invoke the terrible martyrdom of my father and brother as a sign of alliance between the Crown and Parliament, which should rally everybody to the cause of peace and progress in the nation. May this union, concentrating the energies of all in a supreme effort, give us strength to bear the weight of responsibility for and power over the country's destinies."

"I place my faith in God and you for help to fulfill my mission well. I shall try to keep inspiration and example from those sovereigns who have been a glory to the monarchy, a blessing to the nation and a living lesson in the art of ruling. I shall rule, I swear it, in accordance with the laws."

AGREEMENT ON ARMY PAY BILL.

Increase for Officers and Men—\$1,000,000 for Joint Army Manoeuvres.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The conferees of the Senate and House agreed to-night on points of dispute in the army pay bill. The bill as it now stands and as it will be passed, after an increase for General and Lieutenant-General, Major-General, Brigadier-General, Colonels, Lieutenants, Majors and First Lieutenants are each increased \$500 a year. Captains are increased \$300 a year, Second Lieutenants an average increase of 35 per cent. Under the new schedule mounts and horse equipment will be provided for all officers below the rank of Major who are required to be mounted. If an officer provides his own mount he will be recompensed \$10 a year for one month or \$200 a year for two. This qualifies pay of infantry and cavalry officers.

MORGAN DIX DIES SUDDENLY

RECTOR OF TRINITY SINCE THE CIVIL WAR DAYS.

Was Barely Able in His Eighty-first Year to Preach His Easter Sermon—Would Not Exchange His Metropolitan Rectory for a Provincial Bishopric.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church since the days of the civil war, died suddenly at 9 o'clock last night at his home, 27 West Twenty-fifth street, of heart failure, superinduced by asthma, from which he had been a sufferer for years. Dr. Dix had been ailing for several weeks, and was so ill when he delivered his Easter sermon that he barely was able to finish.

Dr. Dix, Dr. Dix's son, John A. Dix, and his daughters Margaret and Mrs. William H. Wheelock were at his bedside when he died.

Dr. Dix had been sick in bed since Sunday. His condition became so serious on Tuesday that Dr. Alexander A. Smith was called in. Dr. Smith was in constant attendance until Dr. Dix died. The funeral arrangements will be announced to-day. The interment will doubtless be in the Dix vault in Trinity churchyard, where Dr. Dix's father was buried.

Dr. Dix was a son of Gen. John A. Dix, Governor, Senator and Minister to France. The family is of English stock and numbered among its names some prominent Puritan families of New England. Dr. Dix's mother was the daughter of John Jordan Morgan, a Welshman who in the early part of the century was a man of wealth and position in New York.

Dr. Dix was born here on November 1, 1827. His father was then Major in the Regular Army, but shortly after resigned his commission and moved to Cooperstown with his family. When Dr. Dix was 3 years old the family took a house at Albany and they lived at the State capital for twelve years while Gen. Dix was by turns Adjutant-General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and a member of the Assembly.

Dr. Dix's mother failed in health in 1842 and the family went to Madeira to spend the winter. They toured Spain and Italy and came back to New York two years later. Already the young son had done some college preparatory work which was completed in New York upon his return.

He entered the sophomore class of Columbia in 1845, was graduated in 1848 and then took up the study of law in Washington with his father, who then was in the United States Senate.

Dr. Dix had studied law only a short time when he decided to enter the ministry. He entered the General Theological Seminary and after his graduation in 1852 was ordained a deacon in St. John's Church, New York, by the then Bishop of New Hampshire and admitted to the priesthood in 1854 by Bishop Alonzo Potter in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia. He was appointed assistant at St. Mark's to the rector, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wilmer, who afterward became Bishop of Louisiana.

After some years at St. Mark's Dr. Dix resigned and spent a year and a half in European travel and study. He came back to America in 1855 and was elected assistant minister of Trinity parish in this city. In 1859 he was made assistant rector of Trinity and in 1862, upon the death of the Rev. Dr. William Brewster, Dr. Dix succeeded to the rectorship.

Dr. Dix was associated with Trinity for practically half a century. Many times, so Dr. Dix's close friends say, he has refused to be elevated to the office of Bishop of different dioceses throughout the country. When the present Bishop Potter succeeded to the diocese of New York Dr. Dix was prominently mentioned for the office. As rector of Trinity Dr. Dix's position and influence in the affairs of his church were greater perhaps than they would have been as Bishop of a smaller diocese.

Virtually as rector of Trinity he was a dean of a large ecclesiastical establishment and his clergy may be considered his canons. Under his direction seven churches and a score of clergymen and the wealthiest parish perhaps in the world, notwithstanding his many duties, found time for a great deal of literary work and other labors that had to do directly or indirectly with his vocation.

He was a trustee of Columbia University, from which institution he received his A. B. away back in 1848; delegate to many general conventions and a member of the committee on canons; president of the standing committee of the diocese, trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor and ex officio trustee of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, trustee of the General Theological Seminary and chairman of its standing committee, vice-president of the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School Society and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and trustee of the House of Mercy, the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning and the Church Orphan Home.

Among Dr. Dix's literary works are two "Commentaries on the Epistles," "Lectures on Pathos," "Lectures on the Two Estates," and a second edition of the same work; two American and two English editions of "Sermons," "Practical Practical," "Memoirs of John A. Dix" in two volumes, and his most popular work, "Lecture on the Calling of a Christian Woman," which has run into many editions. Also he was the author and publisher of many books and a "History of the Parish of Trinity Church." He had doctor's degrees from both Harvard and Oxford and manuals of instruction and devotion.

A triple jubilee was celebrated by Dr. Dix and his parishioners at old St. Paul's Church in lower Broadway on November 1, 1902, the day when, on that day Dr. Dix celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a clergyman, his seventy-fifth birthday and his fortieth anniversary as rector of Trinity. All the leading clergymen of the Episcopal Church in New York and the neighborhood were on hand to honor the aged rector, and the services were noteworthy. At the evening service the parishioners presented Dr. Dix with an immense loving cup that since then has been one of his treasures.

It was the next year that he stirred New York momentarily with his sermon that deplored the decline of womanhood from its old ideal and its deterioration through the copying the ways and invading the sphere of men. His Lenten sermons often dealt with current vanities and popular vices.

Dr. Dix's father it was who gave the famous order in 1861. "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," which, as Buchanan's Secretary of War, he telegraphed to the General. Dr. Dix married in 1874 Emily Woolsey Souter, the eldest daughter of Gen. William Souter. He was a member of the Grolier Club and the Sons of the Revolution and was president and commandant of the Society of the War of 1812.

MAIDNEY MARRIAGE VOID.

So the Referee Decides in Case Revealed by Clarkson Elopement.

It was learned yesterday that Daniel F. Cohalan, who was appointed by Supreme Court Justice Newburger to take testimony in the proceedings brought for the annulment of the marriage of Helen Maloney, daughter of Martin Maloney of Philadelphia, and Arthur Herbert Osborne, has decided that the marriage was void.

Helen Maloney and Arthur Osborne were married by Justice of the Peace Boyd at Mamaroneck on December 28, 1905, after an automobile ride to that place. They gave the names of Helen Eugene and Herbert Osborne. Osborne was then a sophomore at Princeton. After the marriage the couple came to New York and attended a theatre performance, after which Miss Maloney went home.

The fact of the marriage came out last September when Miss Maloney ran off to Europe by way of Montreal with Samuel Clarkson, who had been visiting at the Maloney home. It was said at the time that she and Clarkson were married in Montreal, but no record of the marriage has been found, so far as is known.

Proceedings for the annulment of the marriage to Osborne were begun in January. The contention was that the marriage had never been consummated.

ROOSEVELT BOOM IN GEORGIA.

Democrats and Populists Ask Republicans to Nominate Him for His Mother's Sake.

ATLANTA, April 29.—Citizens of Roswell, the home of President Roosevelt's mother, have signed a petition urging the Republican national convention to nominate Roosevelt for a third term. There are 200 names to the petition, chiefly of Democrats and Populists, for there are only four or five white Republicans at Roswell.

It was drawn up and circulated by R. G. Broadwell, former Mayor of Roswell. The first name signed is that of G. W. Wing, the present Mayor. The petition says in part:

"To the people of Georgia irrespective of party we appeal to sign this petition, nominating a Southern man, a Georgian, for President of the United States."

"From his mother in his veins flows the purest blood of our Southland, giving to him his high sense of chivalry, from his Northern father he inherits his sturdy sense of commercial honor and ability, and his mother's love for his people; his aim is to give equal rights to all, equally guarding capital and labor, upholding, commanding corporations, regardless of the extent of their wealth if honestly gotten; condemning and prosecuting if gotten unlawfully and in the betrayal of a trust."

"He upholds labor when clothed in self-righteousness, despising it when used in violence and blackmail."

WANTS 2 CENT CABLE RATE.

Heaton, M. P., Aims at Superseding Mails With Cheap Wires.

LONDON, April 29.—Judging from an article he contributes to the May number of the *Financial Review of Reviews*, the postal reformer, John Henniker Heaton, M. P., proposes to devote the remainder of his public life to a crusade to cheapen the world's telegraph rates. He is already promulgating a scheme for a uniform rate of two cents to supersede the present rates in Great Britain and all the colonies, irrespective of distance, his ultimate aim being penny (two cents) a word telegrams throughout the world.

He believes that such a rate would result largely in the supersession of the cumbersome and slow mail service, which then would be reserved for the transmission of valuable documents, newspapers, circulars and parcels. Mr. Heaton sets forth arguments in favor of his proposals at great length, purporting, among other things, to prove that the enormous resulting traffic would yield a huge profit.

Referring to the Atlantic cables he points out that they are controlled by a monopoly, or more strictly speaking a double monopoly, and that so far as the cables to America are concerned commerce is practically strangled. He proposes that Great Britain and the United States shall jointly require the properties and rights of the existing companies at a fair valuation and thereby establish a common State monopoly of cable communication.

This, he declares, is not only feasible but absolutely necessary in the interests of the millions in both countries. Great Britain, according to Mr. Heaton, should also buy one or more cables between the United Kingdom and Canada and the cables connecting Great Britain with the East Indies, Australia and South Africa.

WARNER'S BROWNVILLE SPEECH.

Three Installments Read and Senator Lodge Agrees to Read the Remainder.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—An effort was made in the Senate to-day to arrange terminal facilities for the extended speech of Senator William Warner of Missouri on the Brownville affray. Mr. Warner's speech has already occupied more than three days. He had intended to resume to-day but sent word that he was ill. Senator Foraker is anxious to have the debate over so that action may be taken on his bill for the reinstatement of the discharged negro soldiers.

Senator Lodge asked for unanimous consent this morning to allow the printing of the rest of Mr. Warner's speech in the *Congressional Record* without delivery. Objections were made by Senators Bacon and Teller as being contrary to the rules of the Senate. Mr. Teller said it had been the invariable practice in the Senate to permit no speech to appear in the *Record* which had not been read.

"If the Senator from Missouri is not able to read his speech he might ask some Senator to read it for him," said Mr. Teller. Finally Mr. Lodge agreed to arrange with Senator Warner for having the concluding part of the speech read. The telephone was brought into play and Mr. Lodge soon brought the manuscript of the Warner speech was on the way from Senator Warner's residence to the Capitol. Mr. Lodge will probably volunteer to read the remainder of the speech to-morrow.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S CAR STOLEN.

New Brunswick, N. J., April 29.—Andrew Carnegie's special car was stolen by tramps in the Lehigh Valley Railroad yards at South Plainfield last night. Several windows were broken. Ten boys were arrested today, but it was not charged that the boys had anything to do with the stealing of Mr. Carnegie's car.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

The Facility Has Made It Famous.—Ad.

THOS. A. MCINTYRE COMES BACK

IS IN A SANITARIUM HERE. TIRED BY HIS JOURNEY.

To-day is the Day Set for the Inquiry Into the Whereabouts of the Assets of the Firm and Its Customers, but Litigation May Delay That Proceeding.

Thomas A. McIntyre arrived in the city last night from his country place at Onslow, N. C., and was so much fatigued by the trip that he was taken at once to a private sanitarium. He was seen by his lawyer, Maurice Leon, shortly afterward, and Mr. Leon gave out this statement late last night:

"I saw Mr. Thomas A. McIntyre to-night shortly after his arrival from the South. Although worn out he undertook the journey back in order to be where he might help in clearing up his firm's affairs. The fatigue of the trip, however, has aggravated his condition, but he hopes that within a week he will be able to take up his task. Mr. McIntyre is in a private sanitarium. No good purpose would be achieved by making his location public, and Mr. McIntyre certainly should have quiet at this time. Of course his address will be given by me to whoever has a right to obtain it."

If Mr. McIntyre is so ill the chances are that he will not appear to-day for examination before United States Commissioner Gilchrist and possibly the examination will be adjourned on account of litigation between the two receivers of his brokerage firm. There are in prospect also proceedings on the part of two of the partners, James E. Hulshizer and James M. Hudson, which may cause an adjournment.

Before Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday Attorney Irving L. Ernst representing Receiver Burlingham, asked for the discharge of Receiver Peck on the grounds that Mr. Peck had an open account with the firm and was on terms of close business relationship with one of the partners. The motion was opposed by Wellman, Gough & Smyth, who argued that Mr. Burlingham should have the assistance of a man familiar with the business. Judge Hough will announce his decision on Monday.

In the course of the argument there came out for the first time the distinction between the McIntyre firm of seven partners and the McIntyre firm of five partners and the bearing this distinction may have on the claims of creditors. Incorporation papers were laid before Judge Hough, showing that each firm had the same five names, but in the firm of seven partners James E. Hulshizer of Barnardville and James M. Hudson of Boston were members. It was the business of the seven to take charge of the business of the branches in New England and in Newark. The five transacted the rest of the business, including the execution of orders from the seven.

The assignment was made by the five. On the act of insolvency shown in the assignment receivers in bankruptcy were appointed for the firm with seven members. On that account Wellman, Gough & Smyth want Mr. Burlingham removed as receiver and new proceedings instituted for the firm with five members.

A more important phase of the contention from the standpoint of creditors is that Mr. Hulshizer has money. He has retained Sullivan & Cromwell to demonstrate that he is not responsible for the liabilities of the firm with five members, which was the main firm and conducted all the financial operations. Mr. Hudson disclaims liability for the same reason.

Subpoenas to appear for examination to-day were served yesterday on George C. Ryan, Edward T. White and James E. Hulshizer. Receiver Burlingham received \$12,000 from the Consolidated National Bank as equity in a called loan of \$30,000. He also secured from the firm's box in the Stock Exchange vaults about \$10,000 in securities that had been transferred and deposited for the firm. A little more property was obtained in the seizure of one of T. A. McIntyre's automobiles which was found in a garage. The other automobile had not been seen since Thursday evening.

Judge Holt has authorized Receiver Burlingham to pay the salaries of employees for the week ended April 25, but not more than \$30 to any one person.

KEAN DIDN'T LIKE THE TITLE.

Senator From New Jersey Thought the Clerk Who Was Reading It Was Insane.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Senator Teller called up a bill in the Senate to-day, giving its number, and asked that it be passed. "The clerk will read it," said the Vice-President, but the clerk had not gone far before Senator Kean of New Jersey, the eagle eye of the Senate, was on his feet, apparently to interpose an objection.

"It's all right. Don't object," whispered Senator Gallinger, who sat near Senator Kean.

The clerk resumed reading: "An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act—"

"President," interrupted Mr. Kean, "I tell you it's all right," whispered Mr. Gallinger again.

"It's not the bill I object to. It's the clerk," Mr. Kean whispered back.

"What's the matter with him?" asked Mr. Gallinger.

"I don't know," said Mr. Kean, "but it's evident that there is no bill with that ridiculous title."

"He was reading correctly," asserted Mr. Gallinger. "Just let him finish."

So the clerk began all over again: "A bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act—"

ANARCHISTS TO BE DEPORTED.

Roundup in This City by Commissioner Bingham—Others to Follow.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Five aliens of anarchistic tendencies of a list of fifty rounded up by Commissioner Bingham of New York have been found wanting by the Department of Commerce and Labor, and an order for their deportation to Italy, their native country, was issued by the department to-day. Commissioner Bingham knows where to put his hands on them. The records of the others are being investigated and their exile will be ordered as fast as their unworthiness is established.

JAPANESE ATTACKED.

California Town Scene of Outbreaks That May Be Carried to the Mikado.

NAPA, Cal., April 29.—Thomas Cuff was arrested here to-night on a charge of assault and battery made by S. Mori, a local Japanese laundryman.

On Sunday night a crowd of boys attacked and brutally beat the unoffending Japanese. The attack was the second within a few weeks.

Much feeling has been aroused here and local Japanese declare their intention to call the matter to the attention of their Government.

DIAMOND MAKING MYSTERY.

American's Charge of Fraud Falls—Lemoine Gets Time to Make Good.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, April 29.—The examining magistrate dismissed to-day the proceedings brought by an American named Seligman against M. Lemoine, who was formerly a partner of Lemoine, the alleged diamond maker, who was accused by Sir Julius Wernher of the De Beers Syndicate of swindling him out of \$750,000. In Seligman's case the court ruled that there was no case. Seligman charged that Lemoine wrongfully obtained \$10,000 from him for experiments in making bort, which is an imperfect species of diamond used in cutting and polishing.

Lemoine has announced that he will no longer prohibit the London bank, which holds it, from surrendering the envelope which, it has been alleged, held his secret for manufacturing diamonds. He says it merely contains a formula for making bort. He adds that the magistrate has promised not to open the envelope before the expiration of two months, which he needs to prove his ability to make diamonds.

FEARED COREAN MURDERERS.

Methodist Missionary Bishop, Returning, Guarded in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Because of warnings by cable from Honolulu that Koreans might attempt to assassinate him, Government officers met Bishop Merriman Colbert Harris, an American missionary, to-day when the steamer Korea arrived and took him on a launch to Oakland, whence he left to-night for the East. Bishop Harris was a warm friend of Stevens and he had recently given out similar views of Japan's work in Korea. It was rumored in Honolulu that arrangements had been made by Koreans here to assassinate the Bishop. He said soon after his arrival:

"Before I took my departure from the Orient I was warned against making any statements on the Korean question, so you must excuse me from telling of conditions there. I was very well acquainted with the late Mr. Stevens and travelled on the same boat when he was appointed to his post in the Orient nearly ten years ago."

Bishop Harris is on his way to the Methodist conference at Baltimore.